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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

JUST NOW there is some excitement at Harrisburg in respect to the publication of Republican newspapers in that town. To-day the *State Guard* will appear under the editorial management of WEIN FORNEY and J. R. DUNGLESON. The former has for some years been the principal editor of the *Telegraph;* the latter is Private Secretary to Gov. GRARY. It is conjectured that JOHN W. FORNEY and GEO. M. LAUMAN are interested in this new venture.

Temporarily SAMUEL BARR is enlivening the editorial columns of the *Telegraph* with his pungent and accomplished pen. But MARK H. COBB, of the Tioga *Agitator*, will, on the first of January, take the post vacated by WEIN FORNEY.

The *Telegraph*, at this conjuncture, warmly advocates the nomination of Gen. GRARY for Vice President; which, being interpreted, means that he is expected to relieve Mr. DUNGLESON of the confidential place near his person which he occupies. The Governor, so far, has not taken the hint.

A. K. MCCLURE expects to be back from Montana early next spring, and to start a journal at Harrisburg. His published letters from Montana have given him additional reputation as a thinker as well as a writer; and if he shall carry his journalistic intentions into effect there will be a lively time at the State Capital, with a fair prospect that whatever journal or journals shall survive the competition will do so by legitimate enterprise and talent.

THE appointment of Hon. D. J. Morrell, of the 17th Congressional District, as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, has given very general satisfaction, and was a very judicious selection. Perhaps no man in Congress has given more study to the manufacturing interests of the country than Mr. Morrell, and he is widely known as a warm friend of a protective policy for home industry.

HON. L. W. HALL, late Speaker of the State Senate, and his young bride, have taken their departure from New York for Europe, where they will make an extended bridal tour. Previous to his departure he entertained his friends by a grand banquet at the Logan House, Altoona.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Thaddeus Stevens was entirely prostrated yesterday, and notable to leave his bed.

The Supreme Court members yesterday paid their respects to the President in a body.

—Secretary Seward insists on the appointment of E. L. Plumb as Minister to Mexico.

—Jay B. Headley, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s defaulting agent, has been pardoned from the California State Prison.

—Horace Greeley, whose appointment to the Austrian Ministry has been confirmed, says he will not leave the country until after the Presidential election.

—General Sheridan arrived at Chicago yesterday. He was escorted to the Fremont House, but declined making any speech.

—The House of Representatives of Kentucky organized yesterday by the election of John T. Bunch as Speaker. The politics of the organization, the Governor's message will probably be read to-day.

—The bill to repeal the section of the franchise act withholding from negroes the right of holding office was discussed all yesterday in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on its second reading. The galleries were crowded with blacks during the discussion.

—The sale of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Springfield, Mass., was blown open by burglars Sunday night, and $12,500 in notes and bonds stolen. The corporation loses $3,000 and its employees the balance.

—The boiler of a locomotive at the Nashville and Decatur Depot, at Nashville, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing Geo. Sweeney, fireman, the engineer and two others. Sweeney was hurled a distance of thirty yards, and the boiler was thrown two hundred and forty feet.

—The impeachment men, especially the majority of the Judiciary Committee, think great injustice has been done them by the press of the country. The minority report has been given out while the majority report, excepting the conclusion, has not been published, and the latter claim that judgment has been passed without knowing or seeing the law upon which their report is based.

—The Atlantic Cable Company announce that properly accredited agents of any newspaper or newspaper association will be allowed to transmit at half price political and general news, and in plain language only. No abatement will be made to newspapers on commercial or code messages. Contracts may be entered into by which the Company will agree to adhere to the half rate for one year to such newspapers as will pay to the Company at least $3,750 per month for political and general news.

—The Legislature of California met at Sacramento yesterday. They will organize to-morrow. The balloting for United States Senator will begin December 17th. The Republicans are sure of a majority of three in the Senate. The Governor's message, Controller's and Treasurer's reports will make an excellent showing of State business. There is over a million in the Treasury. Lieutenant Governor Mandeville made quite a number of appointments recently, which will be confirmed by the Senate.

—E. P. Whipple in a eulogy on Governor Andrew says: "He knew that the disease of which he eventually died might strike at any moment. Three months before he entered on his glorious career a Governor, he was warned by his physician that any over exertion of brain would endanger his health, and probably his life. He was notoriously as regardless of the warning as a brave soldier going to a battle would be regardless of the admonition that he might be hit by a bullet. The care that a man takes of his health should of course be subordinate to his sense of duty. Considerations of hygiene did not enter into the soul of William of Orange, doing that which he knew would reduce him to an "asthmatic skeleton"—into the soul of Milton, doing that which he knew would deprive him of his sight—into the soul of Latimer, doing that which he knew would lead him to the stake. On the same principle, Gov. Andrew felt that he was at his post, not to take care of himself, but to look after the rights and interests of others.

—Mr. Spurgeon has put forth a manifesto in his magazine called the *Sword and Trowel*, in which he says: "I have spent two months in ill health, and much of the time in severe pain; but by the good hand of God upon me, I am now much better, and hope to resume my home work very speedily. I have resolved, for twelve months at least, to refuse almost all work away from home; and I now earnestly beg friends not to distress me with importunate requests to preach here, there and everywhere. For years I have preached from eight to ten times a week, besides issuing the weekly sermon, editing the magazine, overseeing the church, superintending the college, directing the orphanage, founding new churches, attending committees, and a thousand other things; but many signs indicate that there must be a pause. I am not less willing, but I am far less able than I was to serve the Church by preaching."

—The following is from the Albany *Journal*: Some of the papers are complimenting General Spinner because several billions of money have passed through his hands without the loss of a dollar. This is well enough where the General is not known. But here, we would as soon think of complimenting the sun for shining, as General Spinner for being honest. Like the delight of dogs "to bark and bite," neither of them can help it; for in the language of the primer "God hath made them so."

FOURTH PAGE.—Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

President will Communicate to the Boxies To-day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1867.

SENATE.

Senate, at 11.30, opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

COMMUNICATION.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution calling on him for information in regard to the amount received by Col. Hubbard from the sale of captured and abandoned property.

MEMORIAL AND PETITION.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama praying for relief from the cotton tax. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from citizens of Achison, Kansas, asking Congress to establish impartial suffrage wherever its jurisdiction extends. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to substitute gold notes for legal tender notes, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. Laid ovor and ordered to be printed.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The hour of noon having arrived, the President announced the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress stood adjourned without date, and immediately called the session of the Senate of the Fortieth Congress to order.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House of Representatives thereof, and a committee appointed as usual to notify the President.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to establish a national school of mines. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any part of the salary of any United States Judge has been withheld on account of the payment of taxes.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a resolution for the repeal of the tax on cotton. Laid on the table.

Mr. THAYER asked to present for consideration a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether Edward Cooper assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on November 30th, and, if so, under what law and by what authority.

Mr. BUCKALEW objecting, it was laid over.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing, in the cessions of lands, in different localities, for Indians, and adopting the customs of civilization.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President returned and stated that he informed them he would communicate with the Senate in writing to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, at half-past ten o'clock, resumed the session of Saturday.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the laws in respect to the taxation of National Banks as to permit all stock owned in the State where the bank was located to be assessed and paid in the city or town where the stockholders reside.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, obtained leave to make a personal explanation. Referring to an editorial article in the Washington *Intelligencer* of the 28th of November, in which the action of Mr. Churchill, of New York, on the impeachment question is spoken of as the defection of an unfortunate beggar for place and patronage at the footstool of the executive power, and in which it is stated that to him refer the searching words of Measrs. Wilson and Woodbridge, he said the article attacked his colleague unjustly, and gave itself point by stating a misapprehension of the report of the minority of the Committee in its introductory paragraph. That statement, he said, was in reference to the minority having only been informed forty-eight hours before of the character of the report representing the changed attitude of the Committee, and was intended simply for the defence of himself and colleague (Mr. Woodbridge), and not as an attack on Mr. Churchill. It certainly was not his intention to cast any reflections on Mr. Churchill, and he knew of no reason that would justify him in challenging his Mr. Churchill's motives, or in suspecting his personal or official integrity. He regretted the change, but he had never thought of imputing it to other than conscientious motives.

Mr. PAYNE offered a resolution citing that it is provided in the first article of the Constitution that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law, and that the President had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, made a treaty with the Emperor of Russia for cession of territory on payment of $7,200,000 in gold, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether, under the Constitution of the United States and laws of the nation, it has the right to grant or refuse at its discretion an appropriation for the payment stipulated in such treaty. Adopted.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution of the Cincinnati Common Council in reference to the national finances, and in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend at once all further action in the execution of a contract for the supply of spirit-negres, for the detection of distillation frauds, until the House can inquire into the subject. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Committee of Accounts, Naval Affairs, Military Affairs, Public Lands, Foreign Affairs, Postoffice Department, District of Columbia, Territories, Commerce, Invalid Pensions and Indian Affairs, were authorized to employ clerks during the Fortieth Congress at four dollars per day when actually employed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a like Committee was appointed.

Messrs. Washburne, Banks and Pruyn were appointed.

Subsequently Mr. WASHBURNE reported that the Committee waited on the President, and had been informed he would send his annual message to Congress at half-past twelve to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, to which had been referred the claim of J. D. Blake to a seat as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, and the credentials of J. S. Calladay as a Representative from the same district, made a report, closing with a resolution that Mr. Blake was not entitled to a seat.

The subject was postponed until Wednesday, with leave for both claimants to address the House.

Mr. WAYNE offered a resolution for a new draw of seats, but on motion of Mr. SPAULDING it was laid on the table; yeas 77, nays 64.

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Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conduct of W. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, regarding American prisoners at that city and report thereon forthwith, in order that, if he be found guilty of arising to debate, the resolution went over under rule.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained unanimous consent to put a question to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He, on the first day of the session, introduced a bill to repeal that section of the law which authorized the contraction of currency, and had it referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He desired the Chairman of that Committee to state when the House would have a report on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the Committee had as yet been unable to consider more than one important subject relating to finance, and that it was prepared to report, referring to the repeal of the cotton tax. The Committee proposed to meet from day to day and to grapple as best it could with every one of those financial subjects, and he apprehended a report would be made at an early day on the subject to which Mr. Ingersoll referred, and on other important matters.

Mr. INGERSOLL declared the reply was perfectly satisfactory; but he wished to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was depleting the currency at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a day, thus, Sangredo like, taking the very blood out of the people.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the Committee, although very young in life, was not at all asleep, and he was inclined to think not only the gentleman from Illinois, but everybody in the country was thinking on the subject, and the Committee proposed to act on it as soon as possible, but not without some little deliberation. One reason why the Committee had not hurried to report on any of these subjects was, it had yet to get the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and his various subordinates.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a new loan, payable after ten years, and redeemable after thirty years in coin, by an issue of five per cent. bonds, the interest payable semi-annually in coin, and bonds taxable at the rate of one per cent., to be deducted from the interest when paid; also providing for notice to be given to holders of Government obligations now due or hereafter to become due, that they may receive such bonds in exchange or payment, according to the tenor of such obligations. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution declaring that public policy and national honor alike forbid the redemption of the funded debt of the United States in a depreciated paper currency. He moved the previous question, which the House refused to second—ayes only twenty-nine—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FLANDLERS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of terminating the joint occupancy of San Juan Island. Adopted.

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The Committee on Pensions was instructed, on motion of Mr. COLBURN, to inquire into the expediency of providing bounties of lands for soldiers in the late war.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring National Banks, from the 1st of May, 1868, to redeem their circulation in coin.

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Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill relating to officers of the army dismissed or cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. Referred.

The bill makes it unlawful for the Executive to restore to the army any officer so dismissed or cashiered, except by reappointment, confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. ARNELL rising to a personal explanation, referred to a statement of Mr. Brooks on the 21st, ult. that he (Mr. Arnell) had given aid and comfort to the rebellion by supplying the rebel army with shoes from his tannery in the county of Lawrence. He denied he had ever had a tannery in that county, or that he had ever expressed his sympathy for rebellion. He had owned a leather establishment in Lawrence county, Tennessee, and the rebels had got leather from it, although before Gen. Buell withdrew from that section he had applied to Gen. Negley to have his leather taken or destroyed by the Federal troops, which he declined to do. A guard of rebel soldiers had afterwards come to his premises and taken possession of his leather in the name of the Confederacy. This was the head and front of his offending. Nothing was easier, he said, than to make a reckless charge and to blacken other men's character, but he envied neither the head nor the heart of any man so engaged.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a join: resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, or who are subject to its jurisdiction, are citizens of the United States, and of the State or Territory wherein they reside; makes all such citizens over twenty-one years of age, except untaxed Indians, electors where they reside; makes a uniform basis on each State to establish and maintain free public schools for the accommodation of all children; also renders ineligible to Congress, any civil or military or civil office under the government, all who were members of any convention or legislature, or who held a commission above the rank of captain in the rebel army, and provides that the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned, and that no part of the rebel debts shall ever be recognized, or payment made for loss or emancipation of slaves.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Committee on Ways and Means, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the revenue laws, by abolishing special licenses.

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SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

French Troops Permanently in Rome

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—*Evening.*—The weather has been very inclement for a few days. The telegraphic lines connecting with London have been prostrated, and numerous ship wrecks, attended with loss of life, are reported. The ship Lydia Williams, hence for San Francisco, was wrecked at Holyhead; crew saved. The bark Guardian Angel, hence for New York, was lost off the coast of Wales; only three of the crew were saved.

FRANCE.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY.

PARIS, December 2.—A small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will permanently. With this exception, the French troops have evacuated Papal dominions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—*Evening.*—Cotton closes dull; sales of 8000 bales middling uplands at 7¼d; Orleans 7¼d. Breadstuffs —Corn 43s for mixed western. Wheat 10s for white California, and 13s 10d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley 5s 4d for American. Oats 3s 11d for American. Peas 40s 6d for Canadian. Provisions—Beef 112s 6d. Pork 77s. Lard 46s. Cheese 52s. Bacon 44s. No. 12 Sugar 26s 6d. Petroleum—spirits 2s per gallon, and refined 10s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 2—*Evening.*—Consols, ex-div., 93 5-16; 5-20s, 71¾; Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 48.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2—*Evening.*—Petroleum 44f.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2—*Evening.*—Petroleum 44f.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1867.

SUPREME COURT MEETING.

The United States Supreme Court convened at eleven o'clock this morning. Present, Chief Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, Davis, Swaine and Miller. Grier and Field will be present to-morrow. The Chief Justice announced that the Court would not transact any business, but would proceed in a body to make the usual call on the President of the United States.

The Court then adjourned and the call was made.

Mr. Carlisle announced there would be a meeting of the bar on Tuesday, in respect to the memory of the late Judge Wayne. It is understood Secretary Browning will preside at the meeting, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson will be chairman of the Committee to announce his death to the court.

The late Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Ashton, has been retained by the Attorney General to argue the Paige cases now before the court for the Government.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.—The list for the day was called and all the cases either passed or continued.

Following is the list for this day:

86. Henry C Myers vs. Jacob Shroyer.

88. Thomas Fawcett vs. N. J. Bigley.

92. Henry Grinnell vs. Oakland Railway Co.

94 Thomas D. Loomis vs. Mary Jane O'Neill.

96. Com'th. for use vs. Hiram Shaeffer.

98. Oscar F. Hines vs. Jos. N. Anderson.

99. W. F. Johnston for use vs. S. D. Lauffer.

101. Sam'l Graham vs. John Carlin & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Hellon and Sterrett.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.—The case of George McCombs vs. James Rowan—taken up on Wednesday last—was resumed before Judge Sterrett and not concluded at adjournment.

James Marshall & Co., vs. H. W. C. Tweddle. Action to recover value of machinery furnished Eclipse Oil Works. On trial before Judge Mellon.

The Commission of Jacob H. Walter, Esq., Coroner elect, was read in open court.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the Minersville Cemetery of the Second German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Following is the trial list for this day:

85. (Sept.) Marg't McNeill vs. Jno. Caldwell.

90. (Sept.) H. E. Towle vs. L. R. Mosley.

100. (Sept.) William Dilworth vs. Baum & Co.

89. (May) Greenwald & Kahn vs. Adam Berry.

1. (Oct.) J. M. Lindsay vs. Lippencott, Fry & Co.

2. (Oct.) Lysle et. al. vs. "Little Jim Reese."

3. (Oct.) Hume & Smith vs. Ernest Hauk.

8. (Oct.) P. H. Pierce vs. Birmingham and Pittsburgh Passenger Railway.

9. (Oct.) William Clayton vs. John Coursin et. ux.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The December term commenced on Monday at ten o'clock.

The grand jurors were called, and the following answered to their names:

Alex. Atkinson, David Boyd, Eli Simmonton, John Gilfillan, Will M. Hartzell, John Magill, Wm. Osborne, W. A. Shaw, Jared M. Brush, Esq., of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, was appointed Foreman. After receiving instructions as to the nature of their duties from His Honor, Judge Stowe, the jury retired to their room to commence business.

W. R. Boggs, Jared M. Brush, H. S. Fleming, Henry Hays, Henry Eaton, George Neely, Wm. Reinhard, Matthias Voeghtley,

The traverse jurors were next called, after which the constables of the various election districts in the county were required to make their returns of persons engaged in the liquor traffic.

Register Gray appeared on the bench and presented quite a number of guardian and administration accounts, which were confirmed *nisi*.

DIVORCE CASES.

Joseph Fisher alias Ashton, colored, was called to answer as defendant in a surety case, officer Poland, of Allegheny, prosecuter. It was stated by the officer that defendant was arrested on the issue of a warrant, when he made threats of personal violence. Defendant was required to give bond to keep the peace for one year.

James L. Sutherland, Kate McKee and Paul McKee were held in bonds to keep the peace, on complaint of Catherine Conn, of Pitt township.

Richard Sandy, defendant, and Mary Jane Simmons, prosecutrix, in a surety case, were each required to pay half the costs and each to give security to keep the peace.

AN ABANDONMENT CASE.

Benjamin Arthurs, of Monongahela City, Washington county, was called to answer an information against him for abandoning his wife and child in this county. The wife testified that she and the defendant were married on the 26th November, 1866, at Monongahela City, and the next day, in accordance with her husband's directions, she came to Pittsburgh, to her mother's, where he said he would join her in a week or so. He had not kept his word, and had not contributed to her support or that of his child. The Court directed that the defendant should give security in the sum of $300 for payment of twelve dollars per month for the support of his wife and child.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club,

of Boston, is announced to give two concerts at the Academy of Music, to-morrow and Thursday evenings, in which they will be assisted by Miss Addie C. Ryan, a celebrated songstress. The sale of tickets commenced yesterday at Mellor's Music Store, and judging from the rush there will be crowded houses. The programmes for both evenings embrace selections that cannot fail to meet with appreciation, and those who would secure good seats should call early to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Lawrenceville Council.

The regular monthly meeting of Lawrenceville Council was held last evening.

Members present—Messrs. Anderson, Berger, Meanor, Hart, Sill, Scott, Weisenberger, Watson and Burgess Buffum.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. Minutes of special meetings held Nov. 7th, 8th and 13th were also read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report for last month was presented and read as follows:

Dr.	
To am't received from sundry sources.....	$28,906 65
Do. do. 1st ward taxes..	4,128 58
Do. do. 2d ward taxes...	5,749 22
Do. do. wagon license..	840 00
	$39,624 45
Cr.	
By am't paid out in warrants...	$39,354 20
Do. due for warrants.....	248 00
	$39,602 20
Balance in Treasury.....	$22 25

On motion, approved.

The following bills were presented:

R. Bracken, gravel.....	$ 35 40
M. Hulmer, interest on bond....	35 00
B. Wainwright, interest on bond.....	70 00
James Dougherty, interest on bond.....	105 00
James L. Irwin, constable.....	60 00
Conrad Rote, services.....	534 52
Geo. Fritzley, services.....	50 00
James Pearsell, stone for wharf..	55 00

Warrants were authorized for the above amounts.

The following, which has been referred to the Finance Committee, and by that body approved, was ordered to be paid:

Estimate of masonry executed by Peter Wentzell & Co., in building sewer across Davidson street, near its junction with Chestnut street, including materials: Masonry, 63 cubic perches, @ $41.60 $289.80.

The following, paid by the Treasurer was approved and a warrant ordered for the same:

Paid Dickson, Marshall & Co.—8 per cent. bonds..... $4,500 00
" Dickson, Marshall & Co. cash 38 60

The above amount was for cast iron gutter boxes to date.

On motion, a warrant was ordered in favor of K. Bracken for $3,097 50, being the balance of an estimate of curbing and paving on St. Mary's Avenue, between Butler street and Donahue's line. The total amount was $7,342.50, and $4,-045.20 have previously been paid by warrants.

Final estimate of K. Bracken for curbing and paving on Davidson street, $1500.63—less $1350.46 paid by warrants; balance unpaid, $50.26. Warrant ordered.

Estimate of grading executed by McGilloray & Co., on Chestnut street, $508.64, presented, and, on motion, bonds at one year ordered to be issued for the amount.

Estimate of

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service on the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

Being as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of an enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice and judicious selection of literary and entertaining matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to please the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and is unsurpassed in circulation in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used constantly by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up theirclubs at once, as it will avoid disappointment to have to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at proportionate rates. Postmasters and Merchants are respectfully invited to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	7.25.
Clubs of Ten	14.00.

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

SELF-CONTRADICTION OF PARTIES.

When President LINCOLN, without consulting the representatives of the States and the People, adopted that scheme of Reconstruction which has since been known as the "President's Policy," the Democrats, with one consent, denounced him as a bold and dangerous usurper. Their newspapers, their popular declaimers, and such of them as held seats in legislative assemblies, whether State or National, were clamorous and vehement on this point, altogether beyond precedent, in this country, and nearly approaching the vituperative energy and pungency of the French revolutionary tribunes. In all possible forms of objurgation they maintained that what the President was doing was in flagrant violation of all law, constitutional and statutory; was, furthermore, in contravention of the essential and vital principles of popular government, and, if permitted to be followed out, would powerfully tend to the establishment of a permanent dictatorship. With great cogency they appealed to the whole people, and particularly to the Republicans, as constituting the party of the majority, to aid in resisting a Policy at once illegal and enormous, persistence in which would justify a resort to revolutionary means of redress.

When President JOHNSON accepted this Policy of his predecessor, and proceeded with singular force and audacity to carry it into full effect, the Democrats renewed their outcry. The denunciations they heaped upon him were brought to white heat, and blistered or scorched to crisp as they fell. He was depicted as a tyrant, unsurpassed in the history of the race. To endure him was proclaimed to be the depth of political degradation; to cripple his power, or to depose him, was avowed to be the primest of patriotic duties.

In the due order of events Congress at length assembled in regular session. It almost unanimously condemned the President's Policy, not simply as inexpedient, because prejudicial to the general welfare, but as unlawful, dictatorial and revolutionary. To be sure, the Democratic and Republican members did not concur in judgment as to what should be done with the revolted States, but they were almost unanimous that what the President had been doing was improper, mischievous, unconstitutional, imperial.

Congress, by law, set aside all the President had done in this matter. Nor did it stop there. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives was instructed to inquire whether the President had not performed acts calling for his impeachment. This suggestion was significant.

Considering what the Democrats had for months been charging upon the President, it might naturally have been inferred they would eagerly join in prosecuting this inquiry and in bringing the offender to punishment. Having long and intimately associated with them, the President formed a different conclusion, and promptly acted upon it. He repudiated some of the features of his Policy and accepted some of the ideas upon which the Democrats were insisting. What was more potential he took them into his counsels, and divided among them the patronage at his disposal. Instantly a vast change was discerned in their language and demeanor respecting him. In their estimation he was no longer a bad and dangerous man, blotched with official and personal crimes, but an eminent statesman and magistrate, and a citizen of lofty virtue. All charges made against him by Republicans were now attributed by them to partizan malice, and adjudged to be unadulterated political slang, of which the promulgators ought to be heartily ashamed.

While the Democrats were thus undergoing a complete transformation, the Republicans held, with marked unanimity, steadily on their way. Their representatives in Congress proceeded to initiate amendments to the Constitution, and to enact laws for reorganizing the revolted States, and for circumscribing the action of the President. Most, if not all of these measures, were heartily endorsed by the Republican newspapers and the Republican Legislatures or masses as necessary and salutary. To such a pitch did detestation of the President and his conduct rise amoung them, that there was a strong demand for Congress to remain in constant session in order to watch and thwart his evil intentions. This feeling was largely participated in by the Republican congressional majority; but after full consideration the suggestion was not adopted, though provision was made for the reassembling of the Houses if any emergency should be created by the President.

Neither Congress nor the country had long to wait for this emergency. Scarcely had Congress adjourned before the President commenced a series of orders designed to make of none effect several of the recent laws. A flame of indignation burst out spontaneously everywhere in the republican ranks. On all sides, republican journals sounded the alarm. The immediate convocation of Congress was resolved upon. By telegraph members were summoned from Europe, from the central regions, and from the Pacific slope. When the Houses reassembled there was no mistaking the feeling on the Republican side. It was strongly for the impeachment of the President as a measure of justice and necessity. The Houses refused to adjourn *sine die*, but adjourned to date, that is, remained in permanent session. So prodigious was the occasion considered to be.

From this special session Republican members went home to share in the canvass preliminary to the autumnal elections. Many of them, who had previously been conservative, confessed to a change of convictions, and in addressing the people boldly proclaimed that the impeachment of the President was required for the vindication of the laws and the security of the government.

Last week Congress refused to adjourn so as to put a perceptible space between the expiring session and the incoming one. It would not trust the President for so much as a day.

Yesterday the new Congress assembled, and it is announced that only a lean minority of the Republican members countenance impeachment. As vast a change is apparent in the tone of the Republican newspapers. This may well excite the profoundest surprise.

Was the Republican demand for impeachment bottomed on nothing but party rivalry? Did no considerations of national consequence incite thereto? Or, shall it be confessed that Republican Senators, Representatives and journalists were entirely mistaken as to the essential facts of the case? Was the President, even when most bitterly assailed, simply making a choice between different policies, either of which he was free to select under the Constitution and Laws? Was the recent Republican clamor against him like the former Democratic outcry, only an ebullition of party disappointment or rancor? These questions will be carefully considered, if not now, then through coming ages, in the history of the Republic.

It will not avail to say that the Report of the Judiciary Committee does not embody facts of sufficient gravity to warrant the arraignment of the President. That Report contains all the charges upon which both the democrats and republicans stood when they united in condemning the President's Policy as unjust, illegal and pernicious. Every inteligent man in the nation knows that those charges are not fictitious, and that the evidence by which they are supported is abundant and incontrovertible—a vast proportion of it being in the form of official documents.

Beyond this the Report specifies other causes of impeachment of great weight, and generally known, in Congress and out, to be real. On the whole, it may truly be affirmed that no Chief Magistrate of a nation was ever arraigned on charges of greater moment, or which were supported by clearer evidence than is easily attainable in this case.

What has put different eyes so suddenly into the heads of members of Congress and leading Republican journalists? It has been explained why the Democrats changed front, eating complacently all the bitter words they had iterated. How shall the Republican retreat be solved? A panic as clearly overtook them as one did the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run—only in the present instance the panic is with the leaders and not with the masses. History contains many pages defiled by cowardice in high places, but not a page more shamefully blurred and defaced than that which records the ignominious rout of the Republican chiefs in their contest with the President.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The progress of reconstruction, at the South, is such as to justify our opinion, given immediately after the election, that, so far as the Congressional plan of restoring the States is concerned, the "great reaction" was an afterthought. Every day's report increases the confident hope of the friends of restoration that next spring will see all, or at least a large majority, of the ten States represented in Congress, by thoroughly loyal men—men who were tried in the fires of persecution, for their loyalty, and not found wanting. In North Carolina the question of a Convention has been squarely fought out, and wrought out, on its merits. The white Conservatives abandoned the policy of inaction, and, led by their ablest men, having control of the State, county and town offices, and three fourths of the press, opposed a Convention, and polled every vote they could muster. They carried several counties, but the State is Republican by fifty thousand majority. After this well fought battle, EX-GOV. HOLDEN, in the Raleigh *Standard*, says:

"Every fire-tried white Republican in the State feels grateful to the colored people for the firmness and unanimity with which they have stood by the Republican cause. Our colored friends have shown themselves worthy, not only by the remarkable propriety of their behaviour in the campaign and at the election, but they have demonstrated to the world that they are possessed in a high degree of that chief requisite to manhood and citizenship, to wit: firmness and dermination of character. No people, in any civil contest, have ever met and overcome greater temptations than they have. They have been equally unmoved by artifice, trickery, falsehood, persuasion, offered bribes and threats. They are poor and landless, but the rich oligarchs could not succeed in buying more than one of them in ten thousand. They have preferred the jewel of liberty to everything else."

The Alabama Convention will shortly have its labors completed. Of it HON. F. W. CONWAY writes: "I was greatly cheered on entering the Capitol and finding so creditable a representation of the Radical party. I may say that it will compare favorably with any similar body I have ever seen. There are eighteen colored delegates out of one hundred. This does not look much like 'negro supremacy.' The business of the Convention is conducted with great harmony, and the kindest spirit prevails."

From the extracts of their work laid before our readers, from time to time, they will readily concur in the general opinion of loyal men, both North and South, that the new Constitution of Alabama will be a vast improvement on any it has yet framed.

Of the members of the Georgia Convention just elected, the *New Era*, published at Atlanta, says they are "true and tried, and every way qualified—possessing nerve, courage, intellect, social standing, and integrity more than sufficient for the faithful, prompt and satisfactory discharge of the very grave and responsible duties devolving upon them. We know that active and persistent efforts have been made, and are continued, to forestall public opinion, and create unfavorable impressions against them. But it will prove of no avail. 'By their works ye shall know them.' In spite of all that the discontented, disappointed tories and anti-Unionists may say or do, it will be found that the Convention contains the necessary brains and comprehensive statesmanship and independence to frame as good a Constitution as the State ever had."

Both the editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and the Atlanta *New Era* were Democratic leaders before the war.

In Arkansas the Republicans have elected sixty of the seventy-five delegates to the Convention, and the question of a Convention was carried in the affirmative by a decisive majority. Congratulating the State on the assurance of a speedy deliverance from the chaos of disunion, the Little Rock *Republican* says:

"Hereafter the advocate of national principles, and the supporter of the cause of the Union, can boldly proclaim his principles. Rebellion is dead! The dark and evil days are past, and better and brighter ones are dawning. Treason is becoming odious, even in Arkansas! Verily, here is a matter of profound congratulation.

"We take occasion here to pay a brief but merited tribute to the colored citizens of Arkansas, who have so signally vindicated the confidence reposed in them by the National Government, and so honorably assisted in bringing about the grand triumph in the State. In the late struggle, in which they had so much at stake, they have been tried and found true! Their quiet and orderly conduct, their courage, loyalty, and devotion have been clearly and completely demonstrated. Not all the threats, the incessant coaxing, or the insidious appeals of their "best friends," could swerve them for a moment from the path of duty, and the road to self preservation. They knew their real friends, and instinctively shunned the hypocritical and proscriptive party whose policy would consign them to political degradation."

The result, thus far, certainly vindicates the wisdom of Congress in calling to the permanent support of the national government, in the South, the men upon whom they called in its hour of greatest peril, and who responded with such hearty good will and well approved courage. How cruelly unjust it would have been for the loyal people of this country to have left our faithful allies in the war to the vindictive vengeance of the common foe? The necessity of arming the Southern negro with the ballot, in order to protect him from the vengeance of rebels for his loyalty during the war, was proved by hundreds of murders of unoffending negroes by their rebel neighbors, and by the systematic disarming of colored Union soldiers and the rearming and organizing of rebel militia, under pretext of keeping the peace. If President JOHNSON deserves impeachment for anything it is pre-eminently for this action—for this virtual delivering up, surrendering of victorious Union men to their defeated, rebel foes.

Yet, after all the criminal delay in granting protection to Southern Union men, white and black, the Reconstruction Act is lifting these communities to a solid basis of peace and prosperity, and in this work it is public justice that the men for whose enslavement the war was originated, should, by it, be raised to the full dignity of citizenship, and that those who met the enemies of the Government face to face and in bloody conflict for its authority, should, by their loyal ballots, preserve these States from ever again being led into secession.

Every appeal is made, by the enemies of Reconstruction, to the negro hatred which has so long controlled our legislation, and we are told of the degradation of having, in Congress, the representatives of negro constituents. Under the old *regime* twenty members of Congress represented negro slaves. Will the representatives of negro freedmen be any more disagreeable or degrading?

We shall know better how we like them this time next year, for, four at least, of the ten States, will come in this winter, notwithstanding the frantic appeals of rebels and their sympathizers to save the "lost cause" from such deep burial, and a sepulchre of which the doors could never more be opened.

It is quite surprising how many letters are received by editors of Democratic papers from "Old Line Abolitionists," who are protesting against negro suffrage. Old Line Abolitionists were not wont to be ashamed of their ways; and those of them now protesting against their principles should give us their names. We incline to doubt the abolitionism of an Abolitionist introduced under a thin veil by an editor in full accord with rebellion in defence of slavery. All the Old Line Abolitionists of whom we know anything are agreed not only that the slave should be free, but that he should have the means of maintaining his freedom.

PAIN IS A REAL THING, and no phantasy. What is more excruciating than the misery of a toothache or an earache, too often a proceeding from a neglected grinder that might have been kept perfect if the victim had used WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE. Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 14 Market street, and all druggists.

RUINS.—We scarcely pick up a paper in which the eye does not meet with this heading—the ruins of Pompeii, Nineveh, or some other monument of the past. And how little do we think that every day there is decay leading to ruin rapidly progressing around us. The ruin of a fine set of teeth is to its owner a great loss, but one that can be prevented by a few uses of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE. Sold wholesale and retail by JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

The Great Secret.

The grand secret in medicine is to help Nature. SUTTAIN and RECLAIM—these are the Alpha and omega of the only ish ory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would a tottering edifice. The pabulum needed is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are assisted to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing influence of a shower. Its DOMESTIC REMEDIES are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and all will be well. Bear in mind that its Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

Important to Country Merchants.

Merchants visiting the city to lay in their supply of goods would do well to call at the great medicine emporium of DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and put in a supply of his invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER, the former of which has been used in the Doctor's practice for over twenty years, and has saved thousands from the consumptive's grave. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is certainly give satisfaction to all persons afflicted with coughs and hoarseness and the usual pulmonary maladies incident to this season of the year, while DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is daily curing some of the most hopeless cases of disease, of a class little cared for by physicians, and usually deemed incurable, such as cancers, white swellings, scrofulas, tetters. It is exceeding proper now, when the change from fall to winter is about to occur, that most of those who are debilitated and prostrated by the heats, should apply to some remedy such as DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which will not only cleanse and purify the natural channels of the human system, but at the same time sweep off debility and stimulate vigor and nervous energy. It is wholly unlike mercurializing compounds and bitters, which for a while purify, but afterwards add to the misery of prostration. Country merchants and farmers cannot do better than to purchase from half a dozen to a dozen of Dr. KEYSER'S medicines, as in doing so they will confer lasting benefit upon all whose health and life has been prolonged and improved. These two medicines of DR. KEYSER'S have acquired a hold on the affections of the people commensurate only with their superlative merits.

Ask for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER and take no other, at 140 Wood street, Rockett commission office, 120 Penn street.

November 9th, 1867.

GENERAL NEWS.

—It is the commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from tables of the mortality in Harvard University, collected by Professor Pierce from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of deaths for the first ten years after graduation, is found in that portion of each class inferior in scholarship. Everyone who has been through the curriculum knows of that where Æschulus and political economy injure one, late hours and rum punches use up a dozen; and that the two little fingers of Morpheus are heavier than the lions Euclide. Dissipation is a swift and sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is as the early flower exposed to untimely frost. Those who have been inveigled in the path of vice are named "Legion," for they are many —enough to convince every novitiate that he has no security that he shall escape a similar fate. A few hours of sleep each night, high living, and plenty of "sinnashes" make war upon every function of the human body. The brains, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the flesh, the limbs, the bones—every part and faculty—are overtasked, worn and weakened by the terrific energy of passion and appetite loosed from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle" falls into ruinous decay. Fast young men, right about!

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* says: A correspondent living in the eastern part of the city gives us the particulars of an encounter that he had with a fox the evenings since. No animal will fight with more desperation than the rat when cornered. This young man went into a room where some pests often resorted for subsistence, and found it well occupied by some of the largest size of the vermin. He closed the door and succeeded in confining five of them that, upon finding there was no escape, determined not to give up without a battle. He had but one hand at liberty, holding in the other a lamp, and in this manner advanced upon the raiders. The rats, probably seeing the disadvantage under which he labored, met him half way and fought with great desperation until four were stretched dead upon the floor. The fifth retreated to a shelf from which he made a jump for the young man's throat, who dodged him, and striking out with his right hand, hit the rat with such force as to kill him instantly. Since the great fire the people in that part of the city have been troubled to a great deal with these disagreeable animals.

—A correspondent of the *Southern Opinion*, who has been to see the Black Crook in New York, gets very much agitated about it, and says: "Lupo's voluptuous limbs revolve like twin pillars of marble; Sohike's splendid, warm, white bosoms rock like ocean waves; Blasina's long, lithe, snowy arms glance in the hot light as if half-forgotten in an amorous dream, while the delicate frothy lace flutters far above the creamy knees of the wanton Diana as if supremely happy in its proximity to such loveliness. Blasina floats through the air like a drifting water lily; Lupo leaps like a red-hot rose in a tempest; Sohike trips along the foot-lights with the grace of a startled white doe; Ricci skims the air like a dove on the wing, while Diana turns herself into a perfect kaleidoscope of female beauty, and refreshes the trembling hearts of the audience even as a white revolving light inspires a wreck-fearing sailor at sea."

—We are not accustomed to look to the Memphis *Bulletin* for moral instruction, yet the following is not unnecessary. We recollect seeing in a Milwaukee paper that, on the return of a Sunday School of excursionists from a picnic on Lake Michigan, resolutions were adopted thanking the "clerk of the weather" for having given them a pleasant day. We now quote the same article: "It has become quite fashionable of late for newspapers to speak of the 'clerk of the weather.' We make no pretentions to self righteousness—we despise sanctimonious hypocrisy—but to call Him who directs the storm, the whirlwind, the thunder and the lightning; who sends the rain, the hail, the sleet, the snow, the harvest, the drought, 'the clerk of the weather,' is a species of wickedness amounting to impiousness."

—On Saturday last, Isaac Hall, a baker, living at No. 20 Third avenue, was buried. On the Thursday preceding he was driving a horse and buggy through Central Park, accompanied by a lady friend, when the horse took fright and ran away, Mr. Hall being unable to control him. On turning the east end of the wall he was thrown out and instantly killed, the lady escaping unhurt. On Thursday, two weeks previous, he was driving in the same buggy, when near Jones' Wood, the horse ran away, throwing out his wife, who was instantly killed, himself and his little daughter escaping unhurt. His wife was also buried on Saturday.—*New York Herald*, 25th ult.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 24 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive subscriptions for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Useful as Well as Ornamental.

ELEGANT DRESSING GOWNS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST JACKETS,
SKATING JACKETS and CAPS,
SMOKING CAPS, MUFFLER,
GENUINE LONDON KID GLOVES,
GENT'S HOSIERY,
CLOTH, KID and CALF GLOVES.

In endless variety, all of which we offer at popular prices.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
No. 62 FIFTH STREET.
OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,

And all domestic goods, at the lowest cash prices, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
78 FIFTH STREET.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENT'S FOR THE GRADING, PAVING and CURBING of the following streets in the Ninth Ward, viz.: LUMBAR STREET, from Penn street to Mulberry alley; MORRIS STREET, from Penn to Smallman streets; MULBERRY ALLEY from Morris to Herron; 42d SPRING ALLEY, from Morris to Baldwin street, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office until SATURDAY, December 7th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

AT EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET.
JUST OPENED.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Merino and Shaker Knit Half Hose.
Silk, Cloth and Linsd Kid Gloves.
And Fancy Wool Scarfs and Mufflers, in new and elegant styles. no30

JAMES R. CLARK,
Druggist.
NO. 103 FIFTH STREET,
Offers for sale a large assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
COMBS—Horn and Rubber.
nov30:TuThSu

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
PITTSBURGH, June 13th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER LOVE and BENJ. W. TOWER, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. LOVE, of Pittsburgh.
A. LOVE,
B. W. TOWER.

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

LODGINGS.—Two respectable gentlemen can obtain very comfortable lodgings, with fuel, gas and bath, at private family residence.
No 220 LACOCK ST., ALLEGHENY,
But a short walk from the Hand street or Suspension Bridge. no29:

PEACHES AND APPLES.
100 bush. choice new halves Dried Peaches;
500 " " Dried Apples;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
de2 174 and 176 Wood street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—A full supply of choice brands "Saint Louis" Family Flour, constantly kept on hand by
SCHOMAKER & LANG
de2 174 and 176 Wood street.

LEATHER BELTING, of a superior quality, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give full satisfaction, for sale at 55 and 57 Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
n 27

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, of every description; also, Rapid and Fleeting Boots, &c., at 28 and 30 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
no27

MILLER'S LUBRICATING SOAPSTONE ROCK PACKING, of all sizes, at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
no27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.—The Republican voters of Oakland Tp. will meet at the Public School House, on
This (Tuesday) Evening, 3d inst.,
At seven o'clock, to place in nomination candidates for City Councils, &c. de2:3t

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of the City of Pittsburgh, will meet THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) December 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of A. M. BROWN, Esq., No. 115 Fifth St. A full attendance is requested.
JOSEPH A. BUTLER, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, Secretary. de3:

☞ NOTICE.—The qualified REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh will take notice that, in pursuance of the order of the City Executive Committee, an election will be held in the SCHOOL HOUSE, on
Tuesday, the 3d inst.,
Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different Ward offices.
By order of COMMITTEE.
de3:3t

☞ THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILL OPEN AT CITY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9TH,
And will be open every afternoon and evening. A Band of Music has been secured, and pleasing, social and convivial entertainments and amusements have been arranged for the occasion. A large lot of useful and ornamental articles, together with Christmas and New Years Presents, a fine assortment of Jewelry, and suitable Refreshments, such as oysters, Ice Cream, Cakes, Candies, Fruit, &c., have been prepared. Admittance will be prohibited by the Ladies in the Hall. Admission 25 cents; children under twelve years, 15 cents.
The GRAND PROMENADE takes place immediately after closing the Fair, at 10 P. M.
de3:th3

C. H. ARMSTRONG, A. A. HUTCHINSON.
ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
CAS AND FAMILY COAL
Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, SOUTH SIDE.
☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

GOODS AND PRICES
TO SUIT ALL.
MAGRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 MARKET STREET,

Would invite the attention of the public to their large stock of
Ladies' Wool Shawls;
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hoods;
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts;
Children's Wool Mitts;
Children's Wool Leggins;
Wool Wristlets, of all colors.

We also offer for sale one of the finest and cheapest lots of
Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Gloves,
Buck, Cloth, Merino Silk, &c.

We have also in stock the most complete assortment of
Gents' Merino and Wool Coats; Gent's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; Gent's Cashmere Traveling Shirts; all the best styles of Collars and ties, also, a large stock of notions, at lowest Eastern prices. A splendid lot of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Also, Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fine Scrage for Veils, Fine Silk Tissue, for Veils, &c.

Jobbers as well as retail buyers, will do well to look over our stock, as we are able to sell the trade of the most fastidious.
MAGRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market street.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND LAMPS,
FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL,
Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are:

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$200 00 each.
8 " " "	120 00 "
6 " " "	90 00 "
4 Light Bracket for Gas	70 00 "
2 " " "	40 00 "
1 " " "	20 00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,
OIL AND PAPER SHADES,
GLOBES, &c., &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
ARTHUR KIRK,
174 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny.
no28:tf

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove pipe is utilized, and the water is kept at a good boiling heat, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which is set over the top of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on by any mechanic. Any person using a Thirty Inch CYCLONE, PLANET, or SUPERIOR UNION STOVE, or almost any other cook Stove made in the West, can have Boiler attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the whole of which will be sold for the moderate sum of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET.
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
ly28-WSu-TuTh&S

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.....WM. G. M'CANDLESS
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
SWEARINGEN & M'CANDLESS,
No. 124 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
General Agents for Western Pennsylvania of
Continental Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FIRE, LIVE STOCK and all descriptions of Insurance effected in responsible Companies, at lowest rates. jy20:ly28:tf

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.....J. K. BUTTERFIELD,
O. M. M'MASTER.
M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 98 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
jel6:tf

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.
We will have some new choice
S. C. Hams and Dried Beef
Out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 25th and after.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
no15: Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

GOLD WATCHES,
Ranging in price from $30 upwards.
SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCHES, from $40 upwards.
No. 113 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
776 JOHN MITSCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
CERTIFICATE No. 1792,
issued by the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, November 26th, 1856, for 40 SHARES STOCK, in the name of ARCH'D STEWART, has been lost or mislaid, and application has been made according to law for a new certificate.
ARCH'D STEWART,
de3:6t*pd Cashier.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the Eastern cities a full and handsome assortment of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in the latest style, to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage.
no23:tf

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
321 Liberty Street, opposite Wood,
BRANDING IRONS, STENCIL PLATES, AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and low prices. *PATENT DOUBLE PRICK.* We defy competition.
☞ Orders solicited.
no27:3m

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.
no26:tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of CATHERINE DUTWEILER, late of the city of Allegheny, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
no21:6t Administrators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

$25 PER DAY.
AGENTS WANTED,
Male and Female, Local and Traveling, Business now light and honorable. Steady employment the year round. No capital required. Address REEVES & CO., No. 13 Nassau street, New York. oct14:tf

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. de3:3d

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of
LADIES' SKATES
Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room to try skates in my store, where Ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.
de3:TuTh2

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
IN
LADIES' FURS,
AT
M'CORD & CO.'S,
131 Wood Street.

CHINA WAREHOUSE.
RICHARD BREED & CO.
IMPORTERS,
No. 100 Wood Street.
BRITTANIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.
CUT GLASS,
CHINA DINNER SETTS,
CHINA TEA AND TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA NUT SPOONS,
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description.
Fine Gold Band CUPS,
LAVA VASES,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties to suit wholesale and retail trade.
The above are but a few items of the stock of every thing in this line in the city.
Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities.

WINTER GOODS.

GLEANINGS.

Victoria has become obese.

Strange to say Madrid is alive with duels.

Norwood has been re-published in London.

Culpritess is the latest addition to the English language.

The success of Miss Bateman in Ireland is an unparlieled one.

A fine vein of lead is being rapidly developed in Lincoln, Illinois.

The Abyssinian expedition has been offered large supplies from Nubia.

It is easy to be seen that Napoleon once lived in America—he is dyspeptic.

A comic paper is to be stafted in Quebec. The very existence of the Dominion is a broad farce.

Philadelphia is importing sparrows. We suppose they will be kept on some sort of a sparrow grass.

Hercules cleaned out some very filthy stables. We wonder if he could have cleaned some of our side walks?

The Fenians paraded, and the German singers had a row in New York, all on Thanksgiving day.

The Chassepot rifles which defeated Garibaldi are breach loaders, and fire nine times in a minute.

In Philadelphia, the letter carriers are to wear a uniform very much like that of a Lieutenant in the rebel army.

Ristori will not go to Havana until February. All of the tickets for all of her entertainments there were already sold.

The man in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* acknowledges that he has something green in his eye. We admire his candor.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is gathering testimony in favor of Mr. Pendleton's claims as the next Democratic nominee for President.

John Smith is dead. He lived in Joliet. He retired all right on Saturday night and was found dead in his bed on Sunday.

President Lincoln styled Miss Dickinson "a crowing pullet." It is astonishing how many wise truths Mr. Lincoln gave utterance to.

The realistic drama is progressing. It has put its profane hand on sacred Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra is to be produced in Paris with live lions.

Inventors control the world. The Chassepot rifle has decided the fate of Rome, and in the future that nation which has the best rifles must rule the world.

Mary McMullen recently spontaneously combusted in Ireland, thus at last realizing the delightful fancy which Marryatt so pleasantly depicted in "Jacob Faithful."

At weddings in Nevada all the ladies present kiss the gentlemen; then the gentlemen perform the same duty with the ladies. Verily the lines of the Nevadese fall in pleasant places.

Dumas, senior, is paid for his novels by the number of letters they contain. He has engaged to write a new one to contain two million letters. We should call that rather an extensive correspondence.

A man created a disturbance in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. Louis last Thursday, and when a policeman interfered indulged in a good deal of kicking and bad language. He was finally removed.

A New York paper, in speaking of the celebrated Lake Superior Raspberry Jam, says that it is a soggy mixture of melted brown sugar and seeds. This we can hardly believe; at any rate good raspberry jam is the monarch of preserves.

McClean county, Iowa, has six brothers whose united weight is 2,219 pounds. The largest of these giants weighs 405 pounds and the smallest 285 pounds. We don't know of any other county that has produced so many great men in one family.

A thief in Baltimore went into the banking house of McKim Brothers, and deliberately reached behind the wire screen, and appropriated a roll of notes worth $8,000. He was captured after a severe struggle in the office, during which the money was dropped, and another man went off with it. The other man is still off, as is the money.

A lover in Louisville, recently becoming jealous of his "lady faire," cut her up into small pieces. This is no new idea, for Juliet, speaking of Romeo, says: "Take him and cut him up into little stars, And he will make the face of heaven so fine That all the world will be in love with night, And pay no worship to the garish sun."

If the Louisville murderer ever read Romeo and Juliet, a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the "divine William."

Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony have recently lectured in St. Louis and Louisville on woman suffrage, and have had large audiences and respectful hearing. Woman's right to hold property after marriage was first recognized in the Southern States, and if she ever votes it will very likely be in those States before any other place. Southern women are generally politicians, and their influence in Southern politics are openly acknowledged.

Our western exchanges give a sensation column to describing the marriage of an Illinois editor and a wealthy beautiful bride. The groom went on the editorial excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and when he returned found his house deserted, and a letter from his wife telling him she had fled with one she loved—a Captain in the regular army. Instead of letting her go without any further disturbance, as a sensible man should, he followed her to Pittsburgh, thence to Cleveland, broke open the door of the room in which the guilty pair had taken lodging, confronted them with pistol in hand, and was shot by the Captain, who escaped with the bride.

We firmly believe that American citizens go raving mad, undeniably daft at certain periods. Prominent men, first citizens, are actually thronging to Weston's hotel, in Chicago, and showing their cards and attentions on him. Fifty policemen (more than the whole number in Pittsburgh) were sent to escort him into the city and protect him from the adulations and ovations of the crowd of fellow-citizens. Is it any wonder that traveling foreign snobs should laugh at and ridicule this tendency of the American citizen to go into a state of insane servility and curiosity on a few hours' notice? No amount of ridicule, however, seems to avail anything towards the abatement of the nuisance, and so we suppose that until the world's end, any man that can, in any way, achieve notoriety, will be set up for the idol of the hour, and the shrine at which the pent up feelings of his fellow-beings will be sacrificed.

The Wilmington *Commercial* gives an account of the last semi-annual whipping in that democratic city. Four negroes, one mulatto, two American white men, one Irishman, and one German, were successively brought out of jail, stripped to the waist, their arms and feet pinioned to a whipping post, and then whipped by the Sheriff with a cat-o-nine—an instrument which gives nine blows at every stroke. The editor says of the German: "He seemed more humiliated than any of the others, and, as soon as taken to the post, hung down his head, and commenced weeping bitterly. He made no outcry, but showed by his facial contortions and the shrinking of his body the physical pain he suffered. He received twenty lashes, which showed very plainly on the clear white skin." Delaware, which maintains this barbarious system, is one of our democratic States, and when we admit her representatives to Congress we need have no more fear of contamination from members representing a constituency of any color.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. lolli:dT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Heads, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER INJECTOR.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. lo78:tf

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl4:dd:dwtf

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MIMS & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Rout and stationary Steam Edgines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tallyr32

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly vigor, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 *PENN STREET,*

mh26:v92 PITTSBURGH

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Valuable Coal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September ——, A. D., 1867, at No. 67, March Term, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1867,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day: All that valuable vein of coal, known as the "Clark" coal, situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on John Penney's line; thence by said Penney north 30 degrees west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble south 86¼ degrees west 417 6-10 perches to a white oak; thence by land of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees east 54 perches to a stone; thence north 88 degrees east 30 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 30 degrees east 25 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 12½ degrees east 33 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 65½ degrees east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 43 degrees east 8 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 23¼ degrees east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 36 degrees east 7 4-10 perches to a stone; thence north 45¼ degrees east 40 perches to a stone; thence into lands of William Edmundson north 42 degrees west 9 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 81 degrees east 39 perches, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, strict measure, of mineral Coal, together with all and singular the underground privileges, usually necessary in the location and taking out of Mineral Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drifts or openings needful for mining purposes, and also the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking of said coal along coal, and also the privilege of using such timber for mining purposes with the appurtenances.

This coal may be taken either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, at the option of the purchaser.

TERMS—One-third cash and the balance in one and two years, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

For further information inquire of

ALEX. McKEE, Trustee,
No. 59 Grant street;
Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 676, Sept. Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the **Gen Grant Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City,** for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, August 24, the Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and that notice of said application be inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made by the "Gen Grant Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City," for a charter of incorporation, and that the terms will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto be filed in proper time.

By THE COURT.

From the Record.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

All persons interested will take notice of the above order of Court.

W. C. MORELAND,
no12:b&c:tr Solicitor.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 83, Dec. Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the **Union Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City,** for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, October 8th, the Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and that notice of said application be inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made by the "Union Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City," for a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto be filed in proper time.

By THE COURT.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

All persons interested will take notice of the above order of Court.

W. C. MORELAND,
no12:b&c:tr Solicitor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

ELMOR THOMPSON, A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act. By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 16th day of December, 1867, at 2 o'clock A. M., before said Court, at Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why said discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 11th and 24th Sections of said Act, will be had before SAMUEL MACKEY, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 53 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

S. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said Dist.
no13:ed2:7tU

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HEIM, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named WILHEIM, late of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to JOHN G. WALTHER, residing in the Seventh Ward of the said city, Lager & Walz' Brewery. All persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the said JOHN G. WALTHER, without delay.

JOHN GEO. WALTHER,
October 7th, 1867. oc8:g67:7tU

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.
nov30:3it

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB ABRAHAMS, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 39 Diamond street.
oc29:g66

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. LEONARD, of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
oc5:tTU Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. LEONARD, of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
oc5:tTU Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY HUTCHESON, deceased, late of Allegheny City, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS HUTCHESON, Adm'r,
oc16:g12:6Tw Allegheny City, Pa.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE GERMAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, OF WEST MANCHESTER, No. 1. Notice is hereby given that the above named Association has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 584, December Term, 1867, for a Charter of Incorporation, and the same will be granted at the next term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed thereto in proper time.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM FREW, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MOSES CRESS,
se18:Th&S:d&T Executor.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of

FURS,

To which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.

Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

no7:5

DENNISON & HECKERT.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

MOUS DE LAINES, worth 75c. for 20c.

CALICOS, worth 16c. for 12½.

4-4 BLEACH MUSLINS, worth 16c. for 12½.

4-5 UNBLEACHED " " 16c. for 12½.

BLANKETS, worth $6 00 for $5.00.

GREY ARMY BLANKETS.

EMPRESSES ALL WOOL, worth $1 for 75c.

Do. do. " $1.25 for $1.

A large assortment of new and beautiful goods bought at the late Auction.

Remember the place,

No. 57 MARKET STREET.

no23

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham Chicks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Cloths, Casinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Cottons, a full line of Notions and small Goods, barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for WM. ARNOTT'S FREE-PORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and strictly on commission. All Orders promptly filled. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR,

BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A complete line of sizes, in

SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO,

At prices as low as before the war.

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At prices as low as before the war.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six Miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large hewed log house, with nine rooms, a good cellar; a frame bank barn, 40x78, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the fencing is all No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 100 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a Farm of 312 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, 92 acres of first-rate white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil, and subsoil, with never failing springs within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad; 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and delightly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the Pa. R. R. The improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuilding; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two run of burrs, and bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice grafted trees. The whole tract is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 54 rooms, and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Diamond streets, on a lot 66 by 20 feet; and on said premises is a frame kitchen 21 by 40 feet, and a wood house in the lower story and bill room above; also, a frame stable 20 by 40 feet; also, a half lot, 50 by 100 feet, on which is a brick and frame stable, and livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in the town of Indiana, and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a Farm of 175 acres, all but 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms; large barn, 50 by 80 feet, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c.

For further particulars call on or address

C. H. TOWER,
no8 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE

Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands

FOR SALE.

Situate on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in Cambria county, within a short distance of Wilmore Station; has a frontage on the Railroad of nearly three miles. Several veins of coal, from 5 to 12 feet each, underlie the whole tract. The veins dip gently towards the rear of the property, thus making it favorable for mining and easily drained. There is a large market for coke and it is believed that the manufacture of coke on the property contains, besides the coal, a vast quantity of stratified LIME STONE and FIRE STONE. Fire and Foster's clays, sand stone for building and for glass manufacturers. Not far beneath the bed rock of the coal formation is a valuable bed of iron ore, which has been opened on the property. The most portion of the tract is covered with valuable timber of white oak, black oak, hickory, linn, poplar, Oak, &c. The facilities for transporting this timber, when manufactured into lumber, either east or west, are unsurpassed, as a Railroad runs through the centre of the tract, and at the Railroad Station is a first-class steam saw Mill, recently erected and now cutting 12,000 to 15,000 feet per day. The mill, or its above this property for several such mills.

The improvements on the property are worth from $40,000 to $50,000. There are two large mansion houses for former proprietors, in elegant style; a large store house, 3 ope. &c. and about ten tenements for miners, with stables, &c.

These lands are also well adapted to farming purposes, and under proper agricultural treatment would yield good crops while they are specially adapted to grazing purposes.

For further particulars apply to

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CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.
au14:

HOUSES! HOUSES!

One three-story Brick.....$10,000
One three-story Brick.....9,000
One three-story Brick.....8,000
One three-story Brick.....7,000
One two-story Brick.....6,000
One two-story Brick.....5,000
Two two-story Frames, each.....3,000

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

de2:e1

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

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Good water in every field.

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CHAS. A. MILLER,

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CHECKS DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

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TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

60 FIFTH STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Pouches always on hand. myl4:

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST,

BISSELL & CO'S. TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN

BONDS, STOCKS,

AND REAL ESTATE,

Apollo Building, Fourth St.

Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold. no26

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The details "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else.

WINTER MILLINERY,

At No. 100 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.
no8:b24

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,

At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

oc23 JOHN R. & A. BDOCH

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No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS DRAFTS,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company held their annual meeting at the office of the Company, in their building on Grant street, yesterday morning. The meeting was organized at half past ten o'clock, by calling Judge P. McCormick, of Fayette county to the chair, and appointing John F. Page, F. P. Case and Wm. Anderson, Secretaries.

The fifteenth annual report of the President, W. C. Hughart, and Board of Directors was then read by Mr. Page. The following is the report:

ANNUAL REPORT.

The charter of the Comany requires the President and Directors to present to the stockholders at each annual meeting a complete statement of the affairs and proceedings of the company during the year which shall have just expired. In obedience to this requirement we, in this, our fifteenth report, offer a faithful and minute history of our labors.

GROSS EARNINGS.

The gross earnings for the year are:	
From Passengers	$174 630 32
From Freight	312,931 53
From Mails	3 650 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	9 969 55
	$498,180 90

EXPENSES OF OPERATION.

Conducting Transportation	$ 71 849 91
Repairs of Motive Power	99,240 42
Maintenance of Cars	28 975 25
Maintenance of Road	17,999 65
Total Expenses	$218,208 25
Showing net earnings	179,972 65

Equaling 34 75 100 per cent, which is 1 24-100 per cent. better than the previous year.

The freight transported all distances, was 374,965 ton , against 315,754 tons the previous year. The amount received from freight has been $312,931 53, against $285,843 60, an increase of $27,388, or nearly 10 per cent. The shipment of coal and coke for the previous year amounted to 256,643 tons, the present year to 301,652 tons; an increase of 45,000 tons, or 17½ per cent. Stone, brick and fire clay has increased 43 per cent., principally due to glass sand which has been included under this heading.

The items of small carrying are unchanged, and that styled miscellaneous is, as heretofore, for old material sold and work done in the company's shops for other parties.

Of the gross revenue, the main division of the road has earned $339,114 56, an increase of $27,955 67, or nearly nine per cent. The Turtle Creek division has returned $130,670 82, an increase of $747 65; and the Fayette county road $26,395 52, an increase of $2,348 01, or about one per cent.

The total number of passengers carried all distances was 411,110, against 380,044 the previous year—an increase of over eight per cent. The revenue therefrom was $174,630 32, an increase of $2,187 47, and every evidence of a future, steady and healthy improvement.

The total gross earnings have been $498,180 90, an increase of $31,057, or 6¾ per cent.

The earnings per mile, run by trains, has been 1 46-100, which is a slight improvement upon last year.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The cost of conducting transportation has been $71,349 91, or 23 94-100 per mile run by trains, which is 3 67-100 per mile more than last year.

The cost of maintenance of road bed, bridges and trestles, has been $107,653 64, against $116,874, last. This is equal to $1,493 80 per mile for seventy-two miles. The present year it cost $1,623 25.

The cost of repairs of motive power per mile run by trains is thirty-one cents, being three cents less than last year.

The repairs of trestle has become burdensome, and we are now busily at work filling them with solid embankments. Progress in this direction is reported by the Chief Engineer under the appropriate head.

The bridge crossing the Youghiogheny river, upon the Fayette county road, has been thoroughly repaired by the introduction of entirely new chords. When the work of covering the entire bridge is finished, we may expect many years duration, with but little need for repairs. The other bridges upon this branch will be so strengthened as to permit the passage of the heaviest of your engines, the business having so much increased as to demand this as a measure of economy.

Upon the main line the great ice gorge of that February, the greatest of the month, and very far exceeding that of the previous year, inflicted heavy damages, entailing necessity for large expenditures for repairs, besides serious diminution in our revenue.

The bridge at Jacob's creek and Sewickley were both carried away. The latter of iron and of great size. Both were, at first, although not thrown from the abutments, so displaced as to be unfit to carry the trains, and after it had been replaced by many days of labor, especially in most inclement weather, so as to allow one train to pass over it, the ice rising still higher than before, lifted it from a height upwards of twenty feet into the bed of the creek. Our officers and men, weary and worn with severe and continuous labor, were almost disheartened, but returned to the work, and as soon as the flow of the river would permit, erected a trestle bridge, which has since been replaced by the original iron trusses, so elevated as to give us six feet more of room, and to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of a similar disaster. The bridge at Jacob's creek, which was of wood trussed by iron bars, was so injured as to make it necessary to rebuild it, and in doing which it has also been elevated out of the reach of future ice floods.

For twenty-one days none but the single freight train mentioned has passed over this portion of the road, and the consequent diminution of revenue tells severely upon our gross receipts, as the attendant expenses upon such reverses are For a more detailed account of these casualties the report of the Chief Engineer is referred to.

We report your track and road bed in *good order*. We have steadily pursued the work of replacing the iron and ties, as the large expenditures under this head will show.

The maintenance of the motive power, including the repairs of engines, fuel, oil, &c., has cost $99,240 42 against $66,825 last year, or, 29 20-100 per mile run, being 35 100 more than last year. This includes thorough repairs to Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 12, and damages occasioned by the serious accident to engine No. 6, noticed hereafter. It is less indeed, than the increase of mileage and tonnage. But this will continue to be excessive until you increase the number of your locomotives, which it has not been deemed politic to do on account of the uncertainty as to continuance of the lease.

Your interests now imperatively demand the immediate purchase of two more engines for general service, besides one for shifting in the yard at Pittsburgh. This necessity was more urgent that the purchase of one of the engines needed has been already arranged for with the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, who fortunately had one on hand for sale.

The running repair of locomotives has now to be done chiefly at night, and the excessive cost of this is so great a burden that, as your master mechanic has prepared to demonstrate, the saving by avoiding this night work will not be long in balancing the price of the new engines now called for.

EXPLOSION OF BOILER.

Upon the 8th day of August last, engine No. 6, lying at Layton station, exploded its boiler and caused the death of Samuel Page, fireman, Patrick Kelly, conductor, and Andrew Oliver, brakeman. The engine had just come from the shop, after thorough repairs, and was upon the first trip. The back head of the boiler gave way, but no serious damage was done to the machinery. The sheet which yielded was of Sige iron, and a much shorter time in use than the remainder of the boiler. Experts testified before the Coroner's jury that the material was most remarkable for every appearance of excellence. The fireman and conductor were valued servants of the Company, and their loss must be deeply deplored. The brakeman was but newly employed.

MAINTENANCE OF CARS.

The maintenance of cars has cost $28,975 23, 8 59-100 cents per mile run by trains—3 48-100 more than last year. This includes the entire rebuilding of two passenger cars and many of the freight cars. This work should be continued until all are completed. The only additions, for some years, to the stock of passenger cars has been those bought from the Fayette County Road, and from the Susquehanna Company, and the iron car bought from Messrs. Nimick & Hanna. Some additions to the number of this class of cars, as well as the rebuilding of part of those in use, should not be longer delayed, or the most profitable part of the business of the road will seriously suffer.

The cost thus far of the maintenance and working of the road has been $825,208 25, against $310,230 79 last year, an increase of $14,974 46. This is 95 76-100 per mile run by trains, against 95 73-100 last year. The ratio of current expenses to gross receipts has been 65 27-100, against 66 41-100 last year. This ratio has been much decreased since April, and will continue to decrease, as many of the items cannot re-appear for years to come. We venture to ask comparison with most other roads, believing that the result will demonstrate the careful economy of our administration.

WORK PERFORMED BY MOTIVE POWER.

The number of miles run by trains has been 309,894, carrying 411,116 passengers an average distance of 11 6-100 miles, equivalent to 66,335 over the whole road, or 4,776,155 one mile. Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and eighteen were carried eastward, and 152,698 westward.

The freight transportation was 374,965 tons, 35,182 passing eastward, and 339,783 westward. The disparity is indeed great, and is a necessary feature of the road as it now exists, as a local road, without through eastward transportation—a state of things only to be altered by its completion to its intended eastern terminus.

The average distance was 26 9-100 miles, which is equal to 140,065 tons over the whole road, or 10,080,344 tons one mile.

The work of the previous year was 324,068 miles run by locomotives, carrying 389,044 passengers, an average distance of 12 5-100 miles—equivalent to 63,709 over the whole road, or 4,587,196 one mile. The freight carried the previous year was 315,734 tons of 2,000 pounds.

We have now to report another year of entire freedom from accident, not the slightest harm having befallen any passenger transported over our road.

FINANCES.

The floating debt at the close of the last fiscal year, after making proper deductions for assets entirely and immediately available, was $59,305 83. Making the similar deduction the floating debt is now reduced to $30,166 07. This does not include the interest due upon the mortgage to the city of Baltimore.

We give our customary brief approximating statement of disposition of her revenue:

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

Locomotive Engines	$31,068 60
Coal and Coke Yards	2,601 98
Depot Grounds and Buildings	1,905 71
Interest on Real Estate Bonds	6,000 00
Passenger and Baggage Cars	6,019 63
Graduation	17,199 13
Masonry	5,591 20
Machine Shops and Engine Houses	161 65
Shop Machinery	1,503 18
Compons Turtle Creek Division Bonds	34,162 18
Right of Way	277
Real Estate	5,691 21
Engineering	2,229 78
Taxes—U. S. Government..$ 3,709 97	
State, County and Tonnage.... 10,385 10—14,095 07	
Insurance	1,637 48
Rent of Fayette Co. Railroad	9,000 00
Profit and Loss	8,197 17
	$150,847 97

Paid other items of floating debt, and balance in hands of Treasurer and agents 22,124 68

$172,972 65

The item of expenditures of locomotive engines is balanced in full upon No. 13, all of No. 14, and a part of No. 15. For coal and coke yards, is the amounts expended to furnish and improve the company's property in Pittsburgh for the use of parties retailing. For depot grounds and buildings and real estate is principally for work at the Pittsburgh station, and includes payments upon property purchased at Frankstown. Interest on real estate bonds is for the bonds upon the Pittsburgh Depot property. Of them, $40,000 upon what is known as the Fetterman purchases will mature in January, 1869. Arrangements are being made to postpone the payment until the company is prepared to meet the amount.

The amount expended for graduation has been in filling in various trestles upon the Turtle Creek Division, by cutting down the cliff in the rear of Everson & Preston's mill; also $6,000 for balance of work done at Sand Patch Tunnel, at close of last fiscal year, and the material put into various trestle works, as will appear in detail in the Chief Engineer's report. The masonry work was done at Two Mile Run, Mount's Creek and Laurel Run.

The amount for "coupons" is larger; it includes, and we have now paid up, all arrearages except a portion of the tax to the United States Government. These arrearages accrued during the progress of the work on the Turtle Creek division. The item of profit and loss is for an old claim due the Pennsylvania railroad company—annually $14,000. It remains for compromise to a little over one-half. The other items do not require comment.

EQUIPMENT.

We have built one new locomotive, which appears upon the listas No. 7, taking the place of an engine of that number which was entirely worn out. We have also purchased another, No. 15, from Messrs. Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore. We have built one new passenger car and purchased one from Messrs. Jackson & Sharp, of Wilmington, and now have but just enough for daily need. There has also been built one new baggage car, and some tools have also been added to the machine shops.

We would again advert to the policy and necessity of the expenditures upon account of construction and equipment. Every dollar is asked to and remains in the road,—not as dead capital, but additions to the living and working energies, by which we are to be enabled to meet our obligations, and this in the very near future. Your attention is purposely to the policy of their predecessors, have not acted without most careful and deliberate examination.

The debt of the city of Baltimore was rapidly increasing by the annual addition of $60,000 of unpaid interest, which amount was for years more than your whole gross receipts. Business was depressed, and there seemed to be certainty of a large and constant increase. It was then determined, in the absence of capital, that the net earnings should be applied to the purchase of necessary machinery and the restoration of the road to good condition, *as the necessary and only means by which money could be provided* for the payment of the interest. The policy has been justified by the result, and the forbearance of our creditors will, it is believed, ere long be rewarded by a proper adjustment of their claims.

LITIGATION.

The suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the name of the State, by writ of *quo warranto*, has not yet been tried, though we have been persistently urging we should be heard. The fact that all the delay comes from our opponent is most significant. The case in the Supreme Court of the United States is also still unsettled. We are eagerly pressing for trial, and they are as anxiously avoiding it. These assertions may easily be verified by an examination of the records.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We would suggest another appeal to the Legislature. We believe that the indications are favorable as never before. The prevailing corruption has created alarm, and an effort has been made throughout the State to elect purer and better men, and we may confidently expect a restoration of our franchises. Your Board have been energetically engaged in preparing our case for proper presentation before the Legislature.

RELATIONS WITH THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

There has been much said here by our enemies in regard to the indisposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to aid in completing the one road in fact, though of two names, as well known for their ability, tact and energy, and if we apply the same rules to them which govern men possessing those qualities elsewhere, it will forever set at rest all such fears and will serve to re-assure those who have regretted the passing of the contract of the Company into their hands.

Your road is the only way by which Baltimore can reach the fertile and wealthy counties of Southwestern Pennsylvania. It is her only route to Pittsburgh. Is is her best possible avenue to the lakes and the Northwest. It will afford almost immediately a fair return for the money required to build it, and it will throw a vast and constantly increasing traffic upon the road between Cumberland and Baltimore. It is but just to believe that these considerations are as apparent to others as to ourselves, and we confidently assert that the freight which would thus be gathered from our river, the rail way connections of the city—from the city itself, and from the counties traversed by our road, will be equal to, if not more than the entire sum of the business of the Baltimore and Ohio road, west of Cumberland. The managers of no road could be indifferent to such a prize, and all our difficulties result from the sure knowledge of this possessed by those who see and dread in us a most potent rival.

Self-interest, if nothing else, will make the Baltimore and Ohio road our most earnest and energetic friend when the Legislative obstacles are removed; and if we, as citizens of Pittsburgh, do our part in seconding their efforts, and those of the citizens of Baltimore, there will be no delay in the accomplishment of what we so ardently desire. Since 1864 it has been impossible to do more than has been done, and all our efforts have been well and ably seconded by the present management of that company.

B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer, then read his report to the President of the operations in his department during the year.

G. L. B. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, submitted a report to the effect that the books of the company had been carefully examined, and found correct. The Committee also complimented Mr. J. P. Page, Jr., the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, for the careful and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties entrusted to him.

On motion of Mr. McCabe, the several reports were received and adopted.

President Hughart submitted the act of the Legislature, approved April, 1866, empowering the company to change the location of the road near Port Perry, which, upon motion, was accepted by the stockholders.

No other business being brought before the meeting, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That we now proceed to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and that the polls close at twelve o'clock M.

On motion, James M. Bailey was appointed judge, and Chas. H. Riggs and E. W. McCullough as tellers.

No nominations having as yet been received from His Honor, the Mayor of Baltimore, in accordance with terms and conditions of the ordinance and agreement, it was

Resolved, That we now proceed to the election of a said Board for the current year, authorizing the said Board to make proper arrangements to comply with our agreement with the city in this behalf.

The stockholders then present, in person or by proxy, proceeded to deposit their votes, and the ballots having been counted it appeared that Wm. Ogden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Fleming, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Baldwin, Jos. Fenwick, Cyrus Meyers, Benj. Deford, Johns Hopkins, Hill Burgwin, Ormsby Phillips and Wm. S. Bissell, were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

River Items.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—River on a stand, with two feet ten inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and cold.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SIX PER CENTS INTEREST at 7 2-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

Gold opened at 137¾, declined to 136¾, advanced to 137¾, and closed dull and drooping at 137¾. The scarcity of money and the large amount of gold held by the banks in New York, together with the advance of American securities in Europe, is likely to depress the market still further. With the decline in gold the value of Five Twenties is affected in a similar way, and Five Twenties of 1862 and 1881's declined ¼ per cent. Consols are also less firm, and Ten Forties are ¾ per cent. lower to-day than in Saturday.

The market for bonds is very dull and is in sympathy with the decline of gold, and should a policy of contraction be pursued, then a large amount of bonds must come on the market, and a heavy decline is inevitable. The decline in English Consols from 93 to 89¾ shows what little confidence capitalists have in this well regulated and established Government, whilst nobody can foresee the moment when large amounts of American securities are returned and specie demand; foreign holders may believe in the ultimate payment in coin of all our national securities, but this does not prein le the ability of foreigners to hold American securities during a period of war or greater activity of business in Europe.

The stock market is very firm on all speculative stocks, this shows how little confidence exists in business circles, and money goes to Wall street to earn interest. It would be madness for any one not thoroughly posted on stock jobbing to venture any many at this moment in any railroad security, either bond or stock, the road of which is not earning the ful interest for all outstanding obligations. Mining shares are dull and are doomed to inactivity until spring.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 113¾; 1881's, 112¾; 5-20s, 1862, 107¼; 1864, 104¾; 1865, 105¾; Consols, 107¾; 10-40s, 96¾.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	82¾
Merchants Union Express	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	34¾
Erie R. R.	71¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97½
Cleveland & Toledo R. R.	113¾
Northwestern—preferred	67¾
New York Central	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30¾
Michigan Southern	80
Corydon	43
Traffic	44
Quicksilver	15

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, November 30th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 25	$347 046 91	$68 481 04
" 26	390,852 58	19,903 10
" 27	385,351 16	79,109 13
" 29	347,055 60	70 342 89
" 30	327,149 97	60,939 46
Totals	$1,577,991 22	$326,436 15

—Mr. Morrill's finance bill is regarded as representing the views of the Senate in regard to financial legislation. Its chief provision is that no increase of the national bank note circulation; that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, the greenback currency be redeemed at par in gold at the treasury, and that the national bank notes be redeemed in gold or greenbacks by the issuing banks. It is provided for the change in the present existing contraction law either by re-enacting it or by suspending its operation.

But it compels the national banks to store up all the coin they receive for interest on their bonds after the first of July, 1869. No arrangement is made by which the Treasury shall accumulate an amount of coin sufficient for resumption. But up to the first of January, 1869, the government gold in the Treasury is to be sold whenever it exceeds seventy-five millions. This bill is not regarded as likely to pass the House.

—It would seem that the prices of breadstuffs are now high enough to encourage the Western dealers to send forward their products, to be realized upon at the eastern markets. Western grain merchants, however, appear to think otherwise, as their views are not slightly from those of the west as to the prospective value of grain; and the Western operators consequently hold back their stocks, imagining that ultimately they will be in a position to extort higher prices. In the meantime the close of navigation is near at hand, limiting the means of transportation, and consequently limiting our prospective supplies. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the winter the west may be able to command high prices for the grain actually delivered over the roads; but what will be the ultimate value of the immense reserve held back? The late high prices of grain in all parts of the world will naturally induce, next year, so enlarged growth of cereals; and at the opening of navigation next spring the west will find itself with immense stocks pressing for sale, and but for limits in anticipation of the abundant harvest. The pressure of these supplies upon the market will naturally tend to prostitute a heavy fall in values, and thus, after carrying the grain six months, much lower prices will be obtained than could ne realized now. This sort of foily the west repeats every year, and without learning wisdom from its attendant losses.—*Phila. Press.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

CATTLE.

The market was rather slow and very irregular to-day. Good retailing Cattle were in demand, and sold readily at full prices, while common and inferior grades, of which the great proportion of the stock on sale consisted, were exceedingly dull, and holders of this particular class of cattle, as a general thing, had to accept whatever buyers saw proper to give them. There were no eastern buyers in attendance, and, as a consequence, the demand was restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade. The butchers complain of hard markets, owing to the large amount of dressed meat that is being brought in by farmers, and besides the season for poultry is near at hand. Prime fat cattle, such as our best butchers are in the habit of buying, sold at from 7 to 7½; medium butchers cattle may be quoted at 6 to 6¾, and common at 5 to 5¾. Stock cattle sold at from 3 to 5, as to quality. The following is a pretty full report of all the leading sales.

Adam Snyder sold 28 head of very poor Butcher cattle, averaging 3 to 4½, at 3 to 4½.

Rothchilds retailed 28 head of fair to good cattle at 5½ to 6¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 20 head, on commission, at 5½ to 6¾, and Rothchilds & Byers report 20 head, on commission, at 5 to 6¾.

M. Verner reports having sold 30 head Washington county cattle at 5 to 7¼. Haas & Crouse report 60 at 5 to 7. Jacob Schamburg 32 Washington county stock at 5 to 7¼.

L. Shamberg reports having sold 11 head, on commission, at 3 to 6¾, and 36 on his own account at 5 to 6¾. C. Hartigan reports 49 head Green and Washington county cattle at 3 to 7.

Marks & Trautman report having sold 60 head from Champagne Co. (Ohio) at 5¼ to 7¼, and 40 from Chicago at 5½ to 6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 39 head of Belmont county, Ohio, stock, for Shomaker, at 4 to 7, and 19 head for another party at 5 to 6¾.

Carr sold 18 head for W. Reis (of New Castle) at 5 to 6, and 13 Washington county cattle for Robinson at 5 to 6¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 17 head for Miller at 4½, 5½, 12 for Mosher at 4¼ to 6¾, and 2 very common cows at 3¼.

John Kerwin sold 21 head of good stockers to Mr. Neely at 5 to 6¾; 21 head to Hamilton at 4, add 7 to McCormick at 6 to 6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was again a full supply of Sheep on sale this week, but as has been the case for several weeks past, the offerings were mainly of an inferior quality, and as a consequence, the market was a very dull one, and it is probable that there would be quite a number left over unsold. Prime fat Sheep, as in the case of cattle, were in good demand and sold readily at full prices, while the commoner grades were very dull; the best retailing Sheep sold at $5,50@4,00 per head, while common may be quoted at $2,50@3,00, and "scalawags" at $1,00@2,00. We quote the following sales:

Adam Eckert reports having sold 29 Sheep at $3,25@4 per head, and 44 head Lambs at $5 to $5,50.

P. W. Young had 219 head on sale; sold about one-half at an average of $1,50 per head.

T. Bingham reports having sold 160 head at an average of $2 per head.

Henry Walls sold 70 head Sheep and Lambs at $2,50 for the former, and $2,00 per head for the latter.

Stakely & Hare report having 183 head on sale; their sales ranged from $3,50 to $4 per head.

Shaw sold 34 head to Bannon at $2,60, and 17 at $2—to same buyer.

HOGS.

The market for Hogs has been more active during the past day or two, in consequence of the weather being more favorable for killing, but notwithstanding the demand has improved and the sales considerably larger in the aggregate, prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote in a retail way at 6¾@7¼c. gross, for fair to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. We are glad to learn that the difficulty which has existed between the commission men and eastern shippers at the Central Yards for the past ten days has been adjusted satisfactorily, and business is moving off as pleasantly as ever. The commission men, it is understood, will, if they have not already, agree that hereafter all Hogs in their care shall not be overfed, and this was the main grievance made by the shippers.

Emerick, Schwartz & Co. wholesaled 160 head Rock Island hogs to Mj ers & Co., at 6¾, and retailed something like 200 head at 6 to 7¼.

E. Katz reports 140 head on sale; sold at 6 to 7¼.

Quick sold 37 head to Emerick, Schwartz & Co. at 6¾.

Rothenilde & Byers report retailing about 50 head at 6¾ to 7¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

There are no material changes in the general markets worthy of special notice. Business, generally, is very dull, the operations in all of the leading articles being on a very limited scale, but we are in hopes, that, as the prospects for an early resumption of navigation are again more promising, we will soon be favored with an improvement. A good coal boat rise would be of incalculable value to this place just now, as it would ease money matters and infuse new life and animation into trade generally.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,40@2,50 for prime Red Winter, and $2,35@2,40 for do White. Barley is scarce and in demand, and prime Spring sells readily at $1,50. Oats firm but unchanged at 60@67c on track, and in store at 70@72c. Sale of 2 cars old Corn at $1,18; new is still quoted at 85@90c. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,80.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged. Spring Wheat brands range all the way from $10,00@10,50; Winter Wheat, $11,50@12, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50@9 per bbl, and Buckwheat at 4c@3,25 per cwt.

POTATOES—Dull, and in good supply but unchanged; we continue to quote at 95c@$1 per bushel for small late in store. New Jersey Sweets, $6 per bbl.

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change in prices; regular sales in store at $1,50@2,25 per bbl, for fair to prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; small sales in store at 7¼ to 8c for Apples, and 12@14c for Peaches.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in demand, and we can report regular sales at 38@40c. Common Butter is not wanted.

EGGS—There is a steady local demand, and with limited arrivals, the market may be quoted firm at 31@32c.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand; small sales at $2@2,25 per bush for prime White.

OIL—Sales of Lard Oil at $1,10 for No. 1, and 85c for No. 2.

CRANBERRIES—Cultivated, $12,00@13,50 per barrel.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $18 @24 per ton.

HOMINY—Quoted at $7,50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $4,75@5 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

CRUDE—There was not a single transaction in Crude to day, at least, we had none reported, and while the market is dull and weak, prices are nominally unchanged. Spot sales of Lard Oil are reported, and while there is little or none offering there is but little to offer. The prospects for an early bulk rise are, as yet, a little doubtful, though, upon the whole, the indications may be regarded favorable, as the snow may go off with rain, and in that event, a rise is almost certain. The completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroads puts Pittsburgh in direct communication with the Oil Regions, and it is probable that within the next few days freight trains will be running regularly between here and Oil City.

REFINED—The Refined market was also very dull to-day, and like crude, there was not a single sale reported. This being the case it is difficult to give quotations; in the absence of sales, however, we quote nominally at 22½ 23½c, for spot oil, and 25@25½c for all December, buyer's option. Saturday being settlement, this is the day on which it is to be made to the National bank note circulation; that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, the greenback currency be redeemed at par in gold at the treasury, and that the national bank notes be redeemed in gold or greenbacks by the issuing banks. It is provided for the change in the present existing contraction law either by re-enacting it or by suspending its operation.

But it compels the national banks to store up all the coin they receive for interest on their bonds after the first of July, 1869. No arrangement is made by which the Treasury shall accumulate an amount of coin sufficient for resumption. But up to the first of January, 1869, the government gold in the Treasury is to be sold whenever it exceeds seventy-five millions. This bill is not regarded as likely to pass the House.

—It would seem that the prices of breadstuffs are now high enough to encourage the Western dealers to send forward their products, to be realized upon at the eastern markets. Western grain merchants, however, appear to think otherwise, as their views are not slightly from those of the west as to the prospective value of grain; and the Western operators consequently hold back their stocks, imagining that ultimately they will be in a position to extort higher prices. In the meantime the close of navigation is near at hand, limiting the means of transportation, and consequently limiting our prospective supplies. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the winter the west may be able to command high prices for the grain actually delivered over the roads; but what will be the ultimate value of the immense reserve held back? The late high prices of grain in all parts of the world will naturally induce, next year, so enlarged growth of cereals; and at the opening of navigation next spring the west will find itself with immense stocks pressing for sale, and but for limits in anticipation of the abundant harvest. The pressure of these supplies upon the market will naturally tend to precipitate a heavy fall in values, and thus, after carrying the grain six months, much lower prices will be obtained than could ne realized now. This sort of folly the west repeats every year, and without learning wisdom from its attendant losses.—*Phila. Press.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

CATTLE.

The market was rather slow and very irregular to-day. Good retailing Cattle were in demand, and sold readily at full prices, while common and inferior grades, of which the great proportion of the stock on sale consisted, were exceedingly dull, and holders of this particular class of cattle, as a general thing, had to accept whatever buyers saw proper to give them. There were no eastern buyers in attendance, and, as a consequence, the demand was restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade. The butchers complain of hard markets, owing to the large amount of dressed meat that is being brought in by farmers, and besides the season for poultry is near at hand. Prime fat cattle, such as our best butchers are in the habit of buying, sold at from 7 to 7½; medium butchers cattle may be quoted at 6 to 6¾, and common at 5 to 5¾. Stock cattle sold at from 3 to 5, as to quality. The following is a pretty full report of all the leading sales.

Adam Snyder sold 28 head of very poor Butcher cattle, averaging 3 to 4½, at 3 to 4½.

Rothchilds retailed 28 head of fair to good cattle at 5½ to 6¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 20 head, on commission, at 5½ to 6¾, and Rothchilds & Byers report 20 head, on commission, at 5 to 6¾.

M. Verner reports having sold 30 head Washington county cattle at 5 to 7¼. Haas & Crouse report 60 at 5 to 7. Jacob Schamburg 32 Washington county stock at 5 to 7¼.

L. Shamberg reports having sold 11 head, on commission, at 3 to 6¾, and 36 on his own account at 5 to 6¾. C. Hartigan reports 49 head Green and Washington county cattle at 3 to 7.

Marks & Trautman report having sold 60 head from Champagne Co. (Ohio) at 5¼ to 7¼, and 40 from Chicago at 5½ to 6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 39 head of Belmont county, Ohio, stock, for Shomaker, at 4 to 7, and 19 head for another party at 5 to 6¾.

Carr sold 18 head for W. Reis (of New Castle) at 5 to 6, and 13 Washington county cattle for Robinson at 5 to 6¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 17 head for Miller at 4½, 5½, 12 for Mosher at 4¼ to 6¾, and 2 very common cows at 3¼.

John Kerwin sold 21 head of good stockers to Mr. Neely at 5 to 6¾; 21 head to Hamilton at 4, add 7 to McCormick at 6 to 6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was again a full supply of Sheep on sale this week, but as has been the case for several weeks past, the offerings were mainly of an inferior quality, and as a consequence, the market was a very dull one, and it is probable that there would be quite a number left over unsold. Prime fat Sheep, as in the case of cattle, were in good demand and sold readily at full prices, while the commoner grades were very dull; the best retailing Sheep sold at $5,50@4,00 per head, while common may be quoted at $2,50@3,00, and "scalawags" at $1,00@2,00. We quote the following sales:

Adam Eckert reports having sold 29 Sheep at $3,25@4 per head, and 44 head Lambs at $5 to $5,50.

P. W. Young had 219 head on sale; sold about one-half at an average of $1,50 per head.

T. Bingham reports having sold 160 head at an average of $2 per head.

Henry Walls sold 70 head Sheep and Lambs at $2,50 for the former, and $2,00 per head for the latter.

Stakely & Hare report having 183 head on sale; their sales ranged from $3,50 to $4 per head.

Shaw sold 34 head to Bannon at $2,60, and 17 at $2—to same buyer.

HOGS.

The market for Hogs has been more active during the past day or two, in consequence of the weather being more favorable for killing, but notwithstanding the demand has improved and the sales considerably larger in the aggregate, prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote in a retail way at 6¾@7¼c. gross, for fair to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. We are glad to learn that the difficulty which has existed between the commission men and eastern shippers at the Central Yards for the past ten days has been adjusted satisfactorily,

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Pittsburgh, or other grade fat, and prepare to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago, raised. Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Boat Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 136¾.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling dull at 9@9¼ in gold for first-class bills. Gold lower, opening at 137¾ and closing at 136¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks ¼@¾ lower; Coupons '81, 112¾; do '62, 106¼@107¾; do '64, 104¾@105¾; do '65, 105¾@106¾; do new, 107¾@108¾; do '67, 107¾@107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@102¾; 7-30s, 105¾; closed nominal.

STOCKS.

Stocks tame and lower, subsequently advanced and closed firm, especially on Northwestern common. Ohio Co. fifties closed 99@99½, Canton 44¾@45, Cumberland 36@37, Maripos 73@75, Quicksilver 15, Western Union Telegraph 34@35¾, Pacific Mail 139@139¾, Atlantic 129@132, New York Central 113¾@113¾, Erie 71¾@71¾, Hudson 124¼@124¾, Reading 93@93¾, Michigan Central 110@110¾, Michigan Southern 80@80¾, Illinois Central 113@113¾, Pittsburgh 89¾@89¾, Toledo 101¾@102, Rock Island 102¾@103, new 30's 98@98¾, Preferred 62¾@63¾, Fort Wayne 97¼@97¾, St. Paul 40¾, Preferred 60¾, Adams Express 68¾@69¾, American Express 82@83, Wells, Fargo & Co. 57¾@57¾, United States 82¾@83¾, Merchants Union 41¾@42.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull; Edge Hill 345, Eldorado 140, Gregory 230, Corydon 43, Davidson 65, Smith & Parmalee 300, Gunnell 100, Quarts Hill 115.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts at Sub-Treasury, $1,231,396; payments, $729,418; balance, $107,965,969.

New York Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The receipts for the week are 6,000 head of Beeves; 34,827 Sheep; 35,934 Hogs. Beef is fairly active; the supply on hand was only 1,500 head, and on account of the cold weather prices were very firm; while ordinary and good lots the most sought after were 1@2c hig